

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 21.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1869.

NO. 72.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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OFFICE—Glasgow Building, Government and Langley
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

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Crosby & Lowe, Olympia, W. T.
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Groceries, &c.

SPROAT & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,
In Bond or Duty Paid

ALE—Bass' and Allopp's, in quarts and pints;
PORTER—Byass', in quarts and pints;
SCOUT—Guinness', in quarts and pints;
BRANDY—Houssney and Martell, in casks and case
BRANDY—Jules Robin & Co. and Champagne
Cognac, in case
GIN—Swaine, Board & Co.'s and Barnard & Co's
GENEVA—Red and Green case;
RUM—In bbls, hbls and pints;
WHISKY—Canlachie, in case;
WHISKY—Scotch, in casks and case;
SWEET—In casks and case;
PORT—In casks and case;
CHAMPAGNE—A. Collins', in qts
and pints;
CLARET—In 1 doz. cases;
GLINGER BRANDY;
ORANGE JUICES;
CHERRY CORDIAL.

POKES—Grosse & Blackwell's and Batty's;
SAUCES—Lea & Perrin's and "THE SAUCE"
CABBAGES—Price & Co.'s and Hale's;
SOAP—Best London;
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PIE FRUITS,
JAMS,
OATMEAL,
PATENT GROATS AND BARLEY
SARDINES,
PIMENTO,
CLOVES,
CHOCOLY POWDER,
HONCO COCOA,
MUSTARD,
ARROWROOT,
PAPER BAGS,
sorted in bales

QANVAS—No. 105;
BURLAPS AND BAGGING, 40-inch;
HEMP TATAPULING;
FLOOR CLOTH—Nairn & Co's;
CHINA MATTING;
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BOILED LINED OIL, in drums and casks;
BOILER PLATES,
TEA KETTLES,
SAW MILL BELTING,
SAWS,
SCOTCH PIGIRON.

TOWEL,
TABLE CLOTHS,
SHEETING,
BROWN HOLLAND;
DUCK,
DRILL,
BLUE SERGE SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

STORE STREET.

FLOUR.

STANDARD EXTRA,
FRONTIER MILLS EXTRA,
LARD, in tins and kegs,
OREGON STRAW PAPER, in bales.
For Sale by
SPROAT & Co.,
Store Street.

Insurance.

Marine Insurance.

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
of San Francisco.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL
Stock, \$750,000.

For insuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profit
&c. For information, rates of Premium, &c.,
Apply to
Jal 3m Agents, Wharf Street

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow

For Rates of Premium, apply to
J. ROBERTSON STEWART,
Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C., 1868. cels dkw ly

Phoenix Fire Assurance COMPANY.

LOMBARD STREET and CHURCH CROSS,
LONDON.

Established 1782.

For Insuring every kind of Property
in all parts of the World from
Loss or Damage by Fire.

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH
its engagements are always met by this Company are
well known, and the importance of its relations with the
public may be estimated from the fact that since its es-
tablishment, it has paid in more than Nine Millions Sterling
in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.

The security offered to the public by the Phoenix Office
is unqualified, comprising in addition to the large invested
capital of the Company the whole fortunes of numerous
proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent
merchants and others in the United Kingdom. An
annual and short time insurance is effected upon all kinds
of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia
on the most favorable terms.

Prompt cash payment and full power to settle all losses
and claims without referring to the Head Office in Lon-
don.
Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had on ap-
plication to
THOS. C. NUTTALL,
Government Street
Opposite Masonic Hall.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL—TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES
FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, PERCY M
DOVE, Manager.

THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST
Income for Fire and Life Premiums of any Company
in the world.
The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and
British Columbia, return their particular thanks to the
public for their patronage of the Royal since the opening
of the agency, and due to the Victoria Fire Companies for
their valuable services.

The Fire Branch

Of this Agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863—
the risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.

The business of the

Life Branch.

Has also largely increased since the Directors reduced the
rate to the English standard.

SPROAT & CO.

Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia



S. MAW & SON,

Manufacturers of

Surgeons' Instruments.

INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,

And Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

And

APOTHECARIES' WARES,

11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade
on receipt of Business Card.

1868

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCURABLE CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT 50,000 PERSONS ANNU-
ally fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including
Consumption, Dis-eases of the Chest, and the Respiratory
Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure,
be, therefore, prepared, during the wet and winter
season, with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZEN-
GES, which possess the virtue of a certain as well as of
curing a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the
young as for the aged.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of
Europe.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

For promoting the growth, restoring, improving and
beautifying the human hair—3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s.
per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

Imparts a radiant bloom to the complexion, and a delicacy
and softness to the hands and arms—4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.
per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Or, PEARL DENTIFRICE, bestows on the Teeth a Pearl-like
Whiteness, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.
2s. 6d. per box
Sold at 20 Hatton Garden, London, and by their Agents
LANGLEY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Chemists, &c.,
Victoria, B. C.

Business Cards.

N. V. LANGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

PORTLAND, OREGON,

TAKES THE LIBERTY OF INFORM-
ing his friends in Victoria and far away that he is
ready to send them such Oregon Produce as they may re-
quest, such as LIVE CATTLE, and will sell upon Com-
mission all the goods they may send him. ic19

THEO. H. DAVIES,

(LATE JANION, GREEN & CO.)

Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENT FOR
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
HONOLULU, S. I. ic19

THOS. CAMERON,

COACH & WAGON BUILDER,

Farriery & Blacksmithing,

HAS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of best and six Mule Team Wagons, of the best
material, for sale.

CORMORANT STREET.

C. T. MILLARD C. BENDY.

MILLARD & BEEDY

IMPORTERS.

Commission Buyers & General Agents.

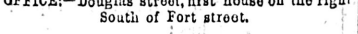
Particular attention given to selecting and purchasing
goods for the British Columbia Trade.
Agents for the California and Victoria Packet Line of
Sailing Vessels.
Cash Advances made on Consignments.
Wharf Street, Victoria.

ic15

C. F. BARNARD, M. D.

Mechanical & Surgical Dentist.

OFFICE—Douglas Street, first house on the right
South of Fort Street.



ALL BRANCHES OF THE PRO-
fession skillfully executed. Teeth extracted with-
out pain by the use of Chloroform, Ether, or "Ringworm
Spray".
Charge for the Extraction of Adult Teeth and Child-
ren's Teething, without "Spray" or Chloroform
Slough. Charge for Fillings and other Work, reduced
so as to conform somewhat to the ex-act of the times.
Plates of Silver, Gold, or Vulcanite neatly, strongly
and satisfactorily repaired, whether partially broken or
completely divided in two. Advice gratis.
Victoria, V. I., B. C., Aug. 9th, 1867. jyloly

LD. LOWENBERG.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Government Street, near corner of Broughton

WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION
to selling, purchasing and leasing property; to re-
gulating loans and transacting everything connected
with Real Estate business.

Maps of all the different Districts on the Island may be
seen at his office. Parties desirous of purchasing home-
steads, or making investments, will find on his bulletin
board a list of well-situated, fertile, and productive
lands, selected by himself, expressly for this market,
at the lowest Cash Prices and will be sold accordingly at
unusual low prices; also, a large quantity of Oval
Picture Frames, all sizes, from 50 cents upwards, cheaper
than ever offered before; Gilt, Walnut and Ironwood
Picture Mouldings, Looking Glass, Plates, all sizes, from
\$10 to \$200; Coiled Hair, Moss and Spring
Mattresses always on hand and made to order. Furniture
repaired, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, &c., re-covered with
fine Cloth, Rush, Tannin, &c.; Gilt Cornices and Poles,
Window Blinds, Matting.
Conveyances of every description done at reasonable
rates. ic14

FURNITURE

At Reduced Prices.

J. SEHL, CORNER GOVERNMENT

and Broughton streets, Importer and Manufacturer
of all kinds of Furniture, Bedding, Mirrors and Uphol-
stered Goods, has just received from San Francisco a large
and well-assorted stock of Furniture and Upholstery
goods, selected by himself, expressly for this market,
at the lowest Cash Prices and will be sold accordingly at
unusual low prices; also, a large quantity of Oval
Picture Frames, all sizes, from 50 cents upwards, cheaper
than ever offered before; Gilt, Walnut and Ironwood
Picture Mouldings, Looking Glass, Plates, all sizes, from
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Mattresses always on hand and made to order. Furniture
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Window Blinds, Matting.
Conveyances of every description done at reasonable
rates. ic14

Jesse Cowper,

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloth,

AT \$1 00 PER YARD.

Children's Carriages, Glass and Brass-headed Picture
Nails and a variety of Hardware.

ic19 JACOB SEHL.

Boots & Shoes

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

Yates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

At the Old Stand of Webster & Co.,

is prepared to supply the wants of the
Public in his line.

THE LATEST STYLES

Received by every arrival from Eng-
land and San Francisco ic16

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A
simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They
act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in
their operation; safe under any circumstances; and
thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the
benefits derived from their use.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1 1/2, 2s 6d and 11s each, by Chem-
ists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world.
Orders to be made payable by London House.
ic15

Wants, Lost, &c.

WANTED.

A STEADY MAN TO PLOUGH WITH
Horses. Also, one accustomed to dig.
J. D. FERRINGTON.

WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS CIRCULAR SAW-
yer. Apply to
JANION, RHODES & CO.,
Store Street.

WANTED.

A DI-CUIT BAKER; ALSO A PLOUGH-
MAN. Apply to
T. RUSSELL, Government St.

For Sale and To Let.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE SEVEN-ROOMED COTTAGE
on the 4th Avenue, with Stable, offices, two
good wells of water and Garden, formerly oc-
cupied by Mr. Thomson, to whom applications can be made
at
ic14 THE GAS WORKS

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE.

THE FINE FAMILY RESIDENCE
containing eight or nine hard finished, with out-
houses, stables, &c., fronting Devon, Hill Park,
near Capt. Stamp's residence, has besides, an exten-
sive Garden, antechamber, Well of Water and Paddock, and
is one of the most delightful situations near Victoria.
Apply to
THOS. C. NUTTALL, Insurance Agent,
ic17 Government Street.

TO BE LET.

THE WAREHOUSE AND WHARF,
situated in Store Street, lately occupied by the
undersigned, in which parties can be ob-
tained.
Wharf Street, Victoria,
15th February, 1869. ic17

FOR SALE,

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY,
situated corner of 4th and 5th Streets, occupied
by a large House and the late 2nd Town Lot,
stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, matured and bear-
ing an abundance of fruit.
For particulars, apply to
WILSON & RYEMAN,
Tea and Coffee Dealers,
Fort Street.

MONEY TO LOAN

AT LOW RATES, ON FIRST CLASS
security.

HOUSES TO LET.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES
For Sale or to Let.

ic20 6m T. ALSON,
Government Street, near Broughton.

TO LET,

THE VALUABLE FARM OF
CONSTANT GIVE,
with immediate entry if desired.
A considerable portion of the land has been and is cul-
tivated and is now in a condition to yield good crops
of other portions, of excellent quality, could be brought
into cultivation at moderate expense.
The Farm is well built by situated, and its proximity to
Esquimaux Harbor, Esquimaux Town and Victoria ensures
a good market for all kinds of produce.
For particulars, apply at the Hudson's Bay Company's
Office, Victoria, to
Or
MR. MUNRO.
February 18, 1869. ic19

Notice of Removal.

VICTORIA NURSERY

AND
SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON,

PROPRIETORS.

The Seed Business of the Firm is REMOVED to the
Occidental Building,
Corner of Government and Fort Streets.

M. & J. would respectfully invite parties about to plant
to inspect their large stock (5000) of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of the most approved varieties of the
Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, etc.,
True to name.
For healthy vigour and growth the Trees are unequalled
Also, a fine lot of English Holly, Hawthorn, Standard &
Dwarf Roses, and a General Nursery Stock.

THE SEED BUSINESS OF THE FIRM IS REMOVED TO THE
OCCIDENTAL BUILDING, CORNER OF GOVERNMENT AND FORT STREETS.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Friday Morning, March 6, 1869.
Shipping Intelligence.
PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
ENTERED.
March 4.—Ship West, McKenzie, San Francisco
CLEARED.
March 4.—Ship West, McKenzie, San Francisco
Ship Minnie, Shou, San Francisco
Ship Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Ship Kaikila, Wharton, Harard Inlet
March 5.—Ship Leander, Thornton, San Francisco

MARRIED.
In this city on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Thomas Somerville, at the residence of the bride's father, J. C. Davis, Jr., to Kate, second daughter of Capt. J. M. Thain, both of Victoria. No cards.

NEW LONDON LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The first of a course of lectures was given by the New London Literary Institute at their Rooms, Burrard Inlet, on Saturday, 27th ult., and proved quite a success. The room was filled to overflowing, and the audience quite enthusiastic in its reception of the several pieces. The following programme proved to have only one fault which will certainly be remedied next time—It was got through a little too soon. Recitation, W. Smith; reading, R. M. (Lambert); play, Club; reading, J. K. Lockhart; song, R. M. Clemison; reading, H. H. Nagle; song, R. Leadbeater. Each gentleman sustained his part well. The readings had evidently been selected with an eye to the diversity of interest they contained, and the introductory and explanatory remarks that prefaced each piece contributed not little to the amusement of the company and the success of the entertainment. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. J. Smith, to whom a vote of thanks was passed, and the meeting closed, one wish animating the breast of everyone—that it had not closed so soon.

LOS: OF \$40,000 IN U. S. TREASURY NOTES. As one of the steamers plying between Victoria and Portland was crossing Columbia River Bar, about the 5th of January last the seas ran high, and a passenger—a U. S. Officer from Sitka—who had in his charge a very large sum in Treasury notes, and who had been rendered unusually apprehensive by the fact that in entering Esquimaux harbor, on Christmas Eve, on the bark Delaware, that vessel was wrecked he narrowly escaping with his life and treasure to the shore, adopted the precaution of removing the notes from his room and securing them in his shirt-bosom. He also handed several rolls of the notes to his Secretary, who accompanied him. The steamer fortunately rode the waves in safety, and when all danger had passed the officer proceeded to relieve himself and Secretary of the notes and return them to his state-room, when, to his dismay, he discovered that \$40,000 of the notes were missing; nor have they since been found. It is believed that in the hurry and bustle of debarking from the bark Delaware the notes were dropped, but were not missed until after the officer reached Columbia River. An investigation is in progress at San Francisco.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—The British Columbia Cricket Club telegraphed yesterday accepting the challenge of the Californians, if the match can be played early in April. Need we say that we all feel interested in this match? What can be more natural than that, we should go heart and soul in the matter, and desire that our Eleven should be the best? It seems that our own club is quite prepared with the requisite muscle; but not with the funds necessary to provide for some among them who are not able to provide for the expenses consequent upon a sojourn in the Bay City. Of course those gentlemen who are in a position to do so, will pay their own expenses; but there are others who are not prepared to meet an extraordinary demand upon their funds, and for these we must provide. We do not for a moment doubt the response to this call upon our citizens, who must naturally feel interested in a match where Eleven of our own "good men and true" are pitted in a friendly contest against an equal number of California's best men.

THE EXECUTION OF INDIAN "HARRY."—The unfortunate Indian "Harry" was hanged yesterday morning at seven o'clock, in the lot adjoining the Police Barracks. The condemned man met his fate with the bearing of a stoic. He made no remarks on the scaffold; but in his cell said that but for whiskey he would never have committed the crime. The last interview with his wife and children was very affecting. The drop was sprung shortly after 7 o'clock, and save a few convulsive twitches of the limbs, the body hung quite motionless. After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down and delivered to his friends.

We are glad to observe from a report made by the Sanitary Commissioners, who made a tour of inspection yesterday, that there is not a single case of sickness amongst the Indian population of the city, as certified by Councillor Russell, Chairman of said Commission.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The H. B. Co.'s ship Prince of Wales is announced to sail for London on or about the 15th inst. A limited amount of freight will be received on board not later than the 13th. A few intermediate passengers can be accommodated. A quantity of furs, wool and silk will be sent home by this ship.

KAKUAE, the Kakuae, will be hanged at Nanaimo on Friday next. He will be sent up on the Sir James Douglas on Tuesday. The executioner (a convict, who receives a pardon for his services) that officiated yesterday will hang Kakuae.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—Last evening a Degree Temple was organized in this city by the election of the following officers, who were duly installed by Lodge Deputy McFadden: Degree Templar, Geo. Norris; D. V. T., John Work; D. S., Lawrence Goodacre; D. T., Henry Waller; D. F. S., John Vaughan; D. M., John Iversen; D. J. G., John Titcombe; D. O. G., A. Crates; D. D. M., Oliver Jackson; D. C., D. Richards. The title of the Temple is the Vancouver, No. 10.

A MAN named Henry Steins is in gaol on a charge of attempting to administer to a respectable young woman, for whom he seems to entertain a warm affection, a pernicious draught; and when his design was detected, swallowed a dose himself with a view of ending his days.

WASHINGTON.—The Fire Department turned out last evening and washed out a number of pestilential shanties, occupied by Siwash, on Oriental Alley and Johnson street. The ringing of the bells caused many persons to leave their homes under the impression that a conflagration was in progress.

A. T. STUART, the Great New York dry goods man, is Grant's Secretary of Treasury. His Secretary of State (E. B. Washburne) is the gentleman who commenced an acquaintance with Grant—then unknown—in the ante-room of the Governor of Illinois and had him appointed Adjutant of the regiment.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo and wayports yesterday afternoon. Among her passengers was Mr. Morley, J. P. The bark Washington, to load with coal for San Francisco, is due.

"LEX LOCI."—Your valuable letter will appear in our next issue.

Legislative Council.

Thursday, March 4th, 1869.
Present.—Hons. Trutch, Wood, Helmcken, Alston, Hamley, Pemberton, Davis, Crease, Drake, Ball, Ring, Bushby, Carroll, Walkem, Humphreys, Young (Presiding).

THE INDIAN LIQUOR LAW.

Hon. DAVIE moved that the Indian Liquor Law, being both inoperative and mischievous, should be forthwith repealed. He did not impugn the wisdom or the benignity of the originators of the Indian Liquor Law. It was introduced with the best motives as an experiment, and as such it has signally failed. The Indians can and do obtain as much liquor as they choose. The law is only operative in replenishing the chain gang, where the whiskey seller becomes a companion in chains with the necessary, the felon and the assassin. The law is mischievous in two ways. First, it beguiles a desire to obtain the forbidden article, "tobacco waters are sweet." In New Brunswick, where before Confederation there was no such Indian liquor law, a respectable authority informed him there was no drunkenness among the Indians. In relation to the Owens diggings in Australia in 1858 a law was passed to forbid the use of alcoholic liquor by white men. The consequence was excessive drunkenness and rioting. The law was repealed and good order soon obtained. The fruit of the Indian Liquor Law here is that a poisonous liquor is compounded and sold to the Indians who seldom can obtain any other, although they often try to do so. There was some time since at Cowichan Bay a white man who drank but two glasses of the infamous compound—soon he fell senseless into his boat where he remained in profound torpor until the next morning, when he awoke too exhausted to follow his wonted occupation. At Sooke two fatal cases followed the partaking of the beverage by Indians. We are bound to protect and advantage the Indian in every practicable way. First, because he is a man; he is not as some contend a link between the gorilla and the man, but of the same parentage as ourselves. History is reliable as any on which we rely declares this. He now appears even in our cities in a position to do so, will pay their own expenses; but there are others who are not prepared to meet an extraordinary demand upon their funds, and for these we must provide. We do not for a moment doubt the response to this call upon our citizens, who must naturally feel interested in a match where Eleven of our own "good men and true" are pitted in a friendly contest against an equal number of California's best men.

Hon. BELL—As a magistrate appointed to the Mainland, they would expect him to state his opinion, and he could assure them the law there was neither inoperative or mischievous; if it was repealed, scenes of debauchery, perfectly disgraceful, would be the result, and the prisoners would soon be filled with Indians who would commit crimes if whiskey was obtainable *ad libitum*. The whole trade of the Western coast would be carried on by whiskey sellers, who would exchange that liquor for furs, &c. The law has answered very well; of course he merely spoke from his own experience during 7 or 8 years on the mainland. He would be sorry to trust his person traveling up country if the Indians were allowed to obtain all the whiskey they desired. As to the quality of the whiskey for the Siwash, it could only be of one character, he required it sufficiently strong, that the quantity obtainable for half a dollar would bowl him over; he would be very sorry to see the law repealed.

Hon. POMBERTON thought it would be going too far to repeal the Law, but some alteration might be made with absolute advantage. A proposition had been made some time ago to open a place, under proper restrictions, on the Indian reserve, where nothing but wholesome liquor would be sold; it would possibly answer very well, at all events it might be tried.

Hon. TRUTCH was clearly against the resolution; the arguments advanced in its favor were based on false premises altogether. The Anglo-Saxon race throughout the colonies had taken it as an axiom that the sale of liquors should not be allowed to Indians, hence the legalized sale had never been allowed. We had established by precedent that the sale of liquor to Indians was a moral crime and if allowed it would be to allow that which we know to be morally wrong. If the sale was legalized we should soon be witnesses to far worse scenes than those heard of at the present time; the Indian says drinks to excess; and if he gets all he wants he is sure to get drunk; the use is unknown to him, the abuse, his natural habit. Drunkenness in the white man was quite as bad as in the Indian, but white people cannot be classified, whereas the Indian can; if the consumption of liquor is excessive with the latter at present, it would be ten times more so if the law was repealed, and would soon lead to the extermination of the race; he believed the law to be right in principle and would never vote for its repeal. The hon. mover of the resolution had traveled out of the record in his remarks touching our action in other colonies, and

words the Indians on her plains "must be whipped out." As our children ought to be wiser and better than their father, because of their superior advantage, so let us the youngest of Her Majesty's Colonial Dependencies set an example in our Indian policy that will show to the world our opportunities have not been lost upon us.

Hon. DRAKE felt very great pleasure in seconding the resolution, but he would not attempt to follow the hon. gentleman through the intricacies of the Darwinian theory of natural selection. He formerly held the opinion that Indians should be coerced into sobriety, but he now entertained different ideas. We have no power to prevent the illicit sale of liquor—the Indians can get all they choose to pay for. He thought it would be judicious to repeal the law. It was true they might urge that on moral grounds the law should be kept on the Statute Book, but that was more sentimental than the law was quite inoperative. The Indian is looked upon as an inferior kind of humanity, but the practical result was quite the reverse; the liquor sold to them was liquid poison; where amphetamine and whiskey were mixed together they frequently caused death. The Indian liquor trade was demoralizing, the principal offenders always escaped, the miserable go-between being the only persons ever touched by the law. We have in this city a police force and a magistrate, yet there is not a day passes but one sees drunken Indians, male and female, relying about the streets. If such be the case in this city, such scenes must be ten times worse on the coast, where there is no power for repressing the traffic. He was sure that gentlemen knew, as well as he did, that the Indian liquor law was a blot on the Statute Book. He thought if the law was repealed and the Indian knew his position, he would conduct himself as a decent member of society; we would thus get rid of a crew of worthless blackguards, who would be compelled to turn to some honest means of making a living, if the liquor law was thrown over.

Hon. WOOD thought it would not be advisable to allow the remarks of the previous speakers to pass unnoticed, particularly by those who were conversant with the subject, especially the Magistrates, who would, no doubt, afford the House the benefit of their experience. From all the information he had gleaned from personal experience and otherwise, he considered that the Indian was quite unequal to the struggle for existence. It was quite untrue that the Red Indian was equal in qualifications to the Anglo-Saxon; he would rather die of starvation than join with the white man in ordinary toil. The assertion that the Indians could obtain as much liquor as they liked, was also quite wrong, and he declared that the law was inoperative. He could not believe that the settlements on the coast were worse than Victoria; and as for the spirits sold to the Indians being so noxious as to cause death, he thought it was pure exaggeration—simply mythical. The liquor sold to the Indians was doubtless of the poorest description; but he did not believe in the stories told about the horrible mixtures sold to them. It was a great mistake to think that the Indian was equally capable with the white man in resisting the allurements of whiskey, hence the law was not inoperative, because the Indian had to pay three times the ordinary price for that liquor. In relation to our having taken possession of the Indian's hunting ground, &c., that was all very fine, but it was one of the laws of nature, the Indian being of a nomadic disposition, that he should give way to the white man who filled the ground that the Indian only used to shoot over; in fact he thought the white man would be quite justified in confining the Indian to so much land as might be thought sufficient for his purposes. The Morries were quite different, and of a much higher order of the human species; they had farms and flocks and herds like an Englishman, and followed him in all his refinements of civilization. In all cases such as ours and elsewhere, where the Indian and white man came in contact, a feeling of hostility sprang up and a war of extermination was usually the result. He would decidedly oppose the resolution, knowing the injury that must follow if means of obtaining whiskey became easier than it is; it would lead to brutal degradation resulting in death to the Indian. He believed that the quantity of whiskey sold in the interior and on the coast was owing to the absence of constables or some abiding power of repression.

Hon. BELL—As a magistrate appointed to the Mainland, they would expect him to state his opinion, and he could assure them the law there was neither inoperative or mischievous; if it was repealed, scenes of debauchery, perfectly disgraceful, would be the result, and the prisoners would soon be filled with Indians who would commit crimes if whiskey was obtainable *ad libitum*. The whole trade of the Western coast would be carried on by whiskey sellers, who would exchange that liquor for furs, &c. The law has answered very well; of course he merely spoke from his own experience during 7 or 8 years on the mainland. He would be sorry to trust his person traveling up country if the Indians were allowed to obtain all the whiskey they desired. As to the quality of the whiskey for the Siwash, it could only be of one character, he required it sufficiently strong, that the quantity obtainable for half a dollar would bowl him over; he would be very sorry to see the law repealed.

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had cast a marked slur on our policy in India respecting the mode in which the natives there. The theory of the American Indian Government was in his opinion the most benevolent in the world; but, as he had previously stated, the practice was a mistake. Our action towards the Indian in this Colony had, he believed, been most creditable, and the Indians had benefited very much in their contact with us. The Indian Liquor Law he believed to be a step in the right direction, and if any alteration was made, it should be in the way of additional stringency.

Hon. HELMCKEN had for years advocated the repeal of the Indian Liquor Law, as he believed it was the cause of crime and afterwards of the consequent punishment, for we, by this law, absolutely created the offense. The consumption of liquor was no crime in the eyes of the Indians, and we only increased the evil by enforcing the law. It was a mistake to think that all Indians like liquor; in this respect they are like the white men, some did, and some did not. From the restrictions on the sale at present existing, the Indians usually obtained liquor in large quantities, and he gets drunk in consequence. No one pretends to deny that the Indian liquor law was a dead letter in the Statute Book—it only answered the purpose of an advertisement to the world that we were a very moral people; the trade might be carried on clandestinely, but it was carried on nevertheless. The law created a system of espionage, and a set of people known as informers: he had been informed by the whiskey sellers that they could sell all they wished to, and if they did not sell it, the Indians would get it from the other side. The Indian was always prepared to give any price for grog; and the restrictions on the sale only made it better for the vendors, who obtained a high price for bad liquor. He thought that if the Indians were allowed to buy liquor when they pleased, that we should never hear of the outrages that from time to time occur. The white man was just like the Indian in his tendency to get on a spree when he had been deprived of liquor for a time, and then obtained it in large quantities. The proper way was to do to the Indian as we would have the Indian do to us. The Colonists were not to blame for the treatment of the Indian, but Her Majesty's Government;—the people of Exeter Hall talk a great deal of nonsense about the Indian—but it was mere lip work; people who had not sufficient to live on could not be expected to civilize the Indians. He thought they had done very well in allowing them to mix with them, which was the best way to improve Indians. It was true that the prohibition of the sale of liquor was the traditional policy of the Hudson Bay Company, and that was very early when they were alone in the country—but the Company at home had no idea of the impossibility of preventing the sale now. He thought the stories about the poisonous character of the liquor, and the number of deaths in consequence, were exaggerated. If we allowed the Indians to buy good liquor, we should serve two ends—we should induce the Indian to work, as it was only by that means he could obtain the money to buy it, and we would increase the revenue—and so not only to do the Indian, but our lives, a great deal of good.

Hon. ALSTON—So far from repealing the present Act he was under the impression that the Government should apply more stringent measures to enforce it. The Law was not a dead letter. He was informed by persons who had been on the coast, that if it was not for the Indian Liquor Law the trade would be destroyed. There was more liquor sold at Comox than at any other part of the coast. The Indian was an inferior race, and must and would decline; but we should take care that he did not decline faster than he ought to do. He was sure that the Governor would not consent to the repeal of the Law, no matter what the sense of the Council might be on the matter.

Hon. WALKEM—When the Act was passed every one felt the necessity for it, and there was not one dissentient voice. In '61 and '63 people could not travel up the country with safety, and nearly every row or murder that occurred at that time was owing to the influence of liquor. The Chilcooten expedition that cost the country so much was attributable to the liquor carried there by packers. Formerly there was a large class of vessels that used to trade on the coast for the sole purpose of bartering whiskey for furs; the law now prevents this kind of traffic, and none but a small class of vessels can venture in the trade. The Indians never were and never will be supplied with anything but the worst class of liquor, and it was all nonsense about the repeal of the Law enabling them to obtain anything else. He believed the law prevented a great deal of evil.

Hon. RING had looked in vain for any arguments against the resolution. They had heard the experience of the hon. member for the city who had been much longer in the Colony than any of those who opposed the repeal of this useless law. They had also the experience of the Magistrate in this city, who admitted the law was to a certain degree inoperative. Nothing brought law into such contempt as the admission that it could not be put in force. That the Colony would be inundated with crime if the Law was repealed was mere assertion put forward as truth.

Hon. CREASE could not imagine any better evidence that the session was drawing to a close, than the present debate; what surprised him in the most was, to see the mantle of the hon. senior member for the city falling on the shoulders of the mover of the resolution. What would the constituents of the latter gentleman say if the law was repealed and the rifling of houses and murder became of weekly occurrence. If that hon. gentleman felt so strongly the impropriety of taking away the hunting grounds from the Indians why did he come to the Colony; or having come why did he remain? He thought it was in bad taste to laud the Indian and depreciate the white race; the Indian was inferior to the white man and felt that inferiority. The Law might be inoperative in some places, but it was wholly owing to the absence of power to enforce it.

Hon. DAVIS said, if the Indians are children, treat them as such. The great success of Mr. Duncan arose, not from carrying out the liquor law, but from the peculiar system he had adopted in treating the Indian as a man. It is a gratuitous assumption that the repeal of the law would be followed by an increase of drunkenness and crime. Similar prejudices are common when new discoveries had been made. He must only mention the names of Galileo, Jenner, Hunter and Watt. What a storm of ridicule and invective arose on the projection of the railway. If any Anglo-Saxon maxim has proved itself an error, away with it. He did not deny that drunkenness in the Indian was bad, he abhorred it; he abhorred it equally in the white man. It has been said

by one hon. member that the Indians are an inferior race—he was not prepared for this. This is ignoring our common ancestry. Have we forgotten what our fathers were? Those Druidical temples stand to remind us of the past. The science of the antiquary preserves the memory of that which pride and depravity would obliterate, and that science itself cries for mercy on the Indian. After the manner in which this important question has been received by this honorable House, he could only infer that as to a judicious Indian policy, he was in advance of the age. The resolution was lost—ayes 3, noes 7.

DUTY ON WINDOW GLASS.
Hon. Helmcken said that the gentleman who had signed the petition (with others) Messrs. Hayward and Jones, had embarked large sums in the establishment of sash factories, but from the existence of the duty here they found they were unable to compete with the Americans. They prayed that the duty might be taken off Glass and Putty, as they entered as much into the manufacture of sashes as sheet iron did in the manufacture of boilers.

After a short discussion the House divided—ayes 4, noes 6. So the motion was lost.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DRAWBACKS.
Hon. Helmcken moved that the report of the Select Committee appointed on the Drawbacks Bill be transmitted to the Governor, with the humble request that the suggestions made in that report may be carried out.

A short debate followed, resulting in the motion being carried.

The petition of J. C. Nicholson was deferred in order that the subject might be investigated by a Select Committee.

THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS BILL was passed through committee and reported complete.

The Council then adjourned until Tuesday next at 1 p.m.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—It is difficult to determine what is the more trying to health, intense cold or excessive heat, though everybody knows that sudden transitions from the one to the other tend to disease, which may in most instances be averted off by an early resort to those purifying, regulating, and strengthening Pills. This well known and highly esteemed medicine affords a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitutional wrong which climates, changes, or dietetic errors can engender, and effectually removes any weakness or indolent habits may have induced. In all conditions of the system bordering on disease, indicated by apathy, listlessness, and restlessness, Holloway's Pills will prove especially serviceable in begetting a vivacity appreciated by both sound and sick.

Many Voices from California.
"My experience satisfies me that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are the best and only remedies for Scrofula."—S. R. HARRIS, Santa Clara.

"Bristol's Sarsaparilla has cured me of Rheumatism after every thing else had failed."—P. KELLY, Sonora.

"For the first time in years I am free of sores and eruptions. I used 9 bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and 5 of Pills."—J. S. JONES, Petaluma.

FLORAL INCENSE!
The fragrance of fresh flowers is agreeable and pleasant to even the most fastidious; and in the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORAL WATER we have this floral fragrance in all its refreshing purity and strength. Delicate persons and invalids are greatly soothed and benefited by its use.

As there are worthless counterfeits, buyers should always ask for Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. 1868.

Auction Sales.
J. P. Davies & Co
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Salesroom Fire and Stone Building, Wharf Street near Yates.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

AUCTION SALE
TO PAY ADVANCES.
J. P. DAVIES & CO have received instructions to Sell by Auction, at their Salesroom, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1869, at 11 o'clock.

ONE PIER GLASS.
—ALSO—The contents of two Trunks, viz: Sheets, Towels, Napkins, Tablecloths, Counterpanes, Cotton and Flannel Drawers, Petticoats, Merino, Muslin, Moire Antique, Velvet and Silk Dresses, Jackets, Garibaldi and Aprons.

—ALSO—Collars, Wristbands, Parasol, Gaiters, Chemises, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Shawls, Brushes, Opera Glass, Empty Trunks, Etc., Etc., Etc.

—ALSO—1 Ladies' Enamelled Gold Watch
1 Gents' Watch and Chain

AT COMMENCEMENT OF SALE.
57 1-2 Bbls. Salem Mills Flour
150 lbs. Island Cured Bacon
1 Bale Paper

—ALSO—
Household Furniture,
Mahogany and Scroll Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Pulu and Straw Mattresses, Curtains and Blankets, Looking Glasses, Coal Oil Lamps, Fire Irons and Fenders, Chests Drawers, Carpets, Desk, Kitchen and other Tables, Pictures, Cash Boxes, Glassware, Crockery, Tubs, Tools, Scales, Chairs, Tinware, Children's Chairs, Clocks, one 30-ft. Mahogany Dining Table, Cooking and Office Stoves, Kits, 1 Washing Machine, 1 Letter Press, Shutters, Glass and Panel Doors, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Auction Sales.
AUCTION
J. A. MCCREA
Instructed by Messrs. Sproat & Co.,
WILL SELL
To Close Consignments,
ON THEIR WHARF,
ON THURSDAY,
March 11th,
LUMBER
Consisting of:
One-inch Boards
Scantling, various sizes
Planks and Timber
All of which will be arranged in Lots to suit Purchaser. ma5

A. F. Main,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Salesroom, Brick Store, Wharf Street, in city occupied by P. M. Backus.
Advances made on Consignments.

AUCTION
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

To be sold by AUCTION by A. F. MAIN, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, Wharf street, on Monday, 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Official Administrator:
A House and improvements, consisting of Fencing, Cattle Corrals, Piggeries, &c., on a pre-emption claim on MORESBY ISLAND, as the same were held by ELMES HARRIS, deceased, together with all the right of the Official Administrator to the pre-emption claim. Also 18 Head of Cattle, more or less, including 1 Yoke of Work Cattle, 12 Pigs, 1 Plough, 1 Harrow, Picks, Spades, Stovels, Forks, Axe, and other Tools and Implements.

Particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneer, and of W. S. Sobright Green, Solicitor, Broughton Street.

Mr. Lyman A. Cutler will show the Stock and premises, on Moresby Island, up to the date of Sale.

A. F. MAIN, Auctioneer.
Victoria, V. I., 1st March, 1869.

AUCTION
IN THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

WILL BE SOLD
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23d, 1869.
By Order of His Honor Joseph Needham

The Brig Byzantium
OF LIVERPOOL,
250 Tons, A 1 at Lloyd's
As she now lies at Sproat & Co's Wharf, Spars and Rigging in first rate Condition, together with the following Tackle, &c.:
1 Suit Sails, complete
1 Spare do
2 Boats and Sailing gear
2 Bower Anchors
1 Stream do
1 Kedge do
200 Fathom 1 inch Chain Cable
1 Hawser, 7 inch
1 do 5 inch
Lot of Spars, Blocks, &c.
2 IRON TANKS, 600 Gallons each
2 Pumps complete, 5 Puncheons
2 Harness Casks
1 Compass
1 Tell-tale do
1 Spare do
Sundry Pumps, Crockery, &c., &c.
mar3

Bee Hive Hotel.
JAMES COOPER,
(SUCCESSOR TO E. R. THOMAS)
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
Shipping and Families Supplied
CAPTAIN COOPER, FORMERLY
Lloyd's Agent, begs to notify Ship Masters and Agents of Marine Insurance Companies that he is prepared to devote attention to the surveying of Hulls, and of Sea Damages on Cargo. Any surveys entrusted to him will be reported with correctness and fidelity. 161
AMERICAN HOTEL,
(Adjoining Wells, Fargo & Co.)
YATES ST., VICTORIA, V. I.
THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN REBUILT
and refitted, is now the most elegant and comfortable FAMILY HOTEL in the Colony.
Being the nearest Hotel to the Steamboat Landing and contiguous to the principal business houses, Express and Telegraph Offices and Banks, it offers inducements to the travelling public and business men that no other establishment in the City possesses.
THOMAS J. BURNES, Proprietor.
161 17

